

TILTON-BEECHER.

Tilton Tells How He Confronted Beecher with His Wife's Letter.

In the Associated Press report of the testimony of the Beecher trial, on the 8th, is the following:

The letter written by my wife on the 24th December was shown to Moulton by me a few days after. Moulton knew nothing of my plans, and so person but Mrs. Tilton did. I asked Moulton to go down to Beecher and obtain for me an interview with him with regard to his relations to my family. I asked him not to tell Beecher the object of the interview, and if he would not grant me the interview, to show him this letter, a copy of which I took on the envelope. During Moulton's absence, and before Beecher's coming, I made a memorandum of dates on envelopes and some matters which I wished to say to Beecher. I received back Mrs. Tilton's letter shortly after the signing of the tripartite agreement. In April, 1872, and it was destroyed by Mrs. Tilton. The memorandum and the copy of the letter were destroyed that night, and the original letter two years afterwards. When Beecher came in that night and took a seat, I inquired if he had received my demand. I told him that I wished him to consider that demand unwritten, and to blot it out. I had changed my mind since the previous Monday on which I sent the note, remembering my wife. When I was putting my hand in my pocket for certain memoranda he asked me what Bowen had been saying about him, and I told him in substance what he had been saying. I told Beecher the statement made to me by my wife. He listened patiently to the end and said: "Theodore, this is all like a dream; it seems like Dante's inferno." I am certain that he used these last words. Beecher never intimated a doubt as to whether Mrs. Tilton had written such a paper, but he expressed surprise that she should have written it. I may have said to him: "It is but a few squares to the house; go and ask Mrs. Tilton whether she wrote the letter or not." He then went staggering down the stairs. I do not know that he then indicated that he was going to my house. When Beecher came back that night I did not see him, as he and Moulton retired into the parlor. That terminated the transactions at the interview that night. Mrs. Tilton's health was improving from the 24th of December, until January following. I never knew of her having any miscarriage, but the one which occurred at this time. The 24th of December was the most serious day of her illness, and after that she was on her way to recovery.

Court adjourned.

An Admission From Tilton and a New Letter.

From the detailed report of the proceedings of the Beecher trial on the 8th, we make these extracts:

Evarts made a sensational point today. He first read from Tilton's sworn statement an extract there alleged to have been taken from one of Mrs. Tilton's letters, which appeared to incriminate her. He followed this by reading from the original copy the whole of her letter from which the passage had been taken. He emphasized the points by his reading and by addressing some questions to the witness, and sought to show that the quoted language of Mrs. Tilton had neither the meaning nor the application that had been given to it by Tilton in his aforesaid statement. He showed that her words had been altered, and that instead of being an apology for adultery, they were, in fact, a condemnation of it. When, after the reading, Mr. Evarts asked Tilton if they did not show she then considered adultery a sin, he replied: "Yes, sir, and I believe she does now." There was a profound sensation produced in court by the point thus made through the collating of Evarts, who thereupon paused in the proceedings for some two minutes, perhaps for the purpose of looking up other letters, but partly, also, to allow the development of the effect in the minds of the jury.

NEW AND IMPORTANT LETTER.

Let me here add that among the letters of Mrs. Tilton read to-day was a new one of February 1, 1868. The defense claim that the reading of it shows that extracts from a letter may be used in a sense quite different from that conveyed by the whole of it. In this letter Mrs. Tilton elaborately reassures her husband again and again concerning Beecher's visits to her, and concerning her accounts of those visits. She tells her husband that he has no cause to be jealous of Beecher, and that Beecher can never be what he is to her, and that his charge that she did not write him full accounts of his (Beecher's) visits was cruel and unjust. She proceeds to compare the restlessness she centers on Beecher with the far different sentiment between herself and husband. The prosecution's theory of this case is, of course, that Beecher gradually undermined Mrs. Tilton.

THE DEFENSE THEORY.

As developing now, is that Tilton early and utterly misconceived the relations between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and that he made that misconception the basis of jealous and unjust charges, which he came in time to believe, and which Mrs. Tilton, to quiet him, herself partially admitted. This hitherto reserved letter fits either theory. The avidity with which the defense went for the letter showed that they thought it proof of their theory of early and persistent charging of offence between Mrs. Tilton and Beecher by her husband, charges which, in her letters, she repels by every implication employable. On one side or other, or both, this letter will play a most important part hereafter. The date to which Tilton swears that Mrs. Tilton and Beecher affixed their criminalities is October 10, 1868. Letters subsequent to this alleged season of sin were read, and the defense would doubtless show that a guilty woman could not write letters that appear so innocent. If read with this theory in view, they will be found to be jammed with love words, love asseverations and gentle chidings. There are no allusions in them to show that Tilton in his letters at this time had kept on indulging in references to Mrs. Beecher.

TILTON ON CROSS EXAMINATION.

His Opinion of Woman's Capacity to Lie.

In the examination on the 9th, in the Beecher trial, Tilton swore that he tried to keep back the stories about Beecher and his wife for the latter's sake. The following colloquy here occurred:

Question—But still all the motives of going to Beecher were solicited to protect Mrs. Tilton?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Q. And you, after that you do not attempt to tell as much as you choose of the confidential matters between you, Mr. Moulton and Beecher?

A. I never had a confidence with Henry Ward Beecher in my life.

Q. Will you answer my question? I understand you to say that, notwithstanding the whole motive of this interview of the 30th, and what followed, it was to protect your wife and not love to Beecher; yet you did not scruple immediately after to disclose as much as you pleased of what was going on? A. Yes, sir; I did. I mean to say I was under no obligation to keep the secret, except for the sake of my wife, and not for the sake of Henry Ward Beecher.

Q. I have not asked you anything about that; I want to know whether you did it? A. Yes, sir, I did to those I had previously spoken to about the matter.

Q. But did you tell it? A. Yes, sir; that is, to those whom I had already told of the crime.

Q. And you did not scruple to tell what was going on? A. No, sir; I did not. I selected whom to tell it to.

Q. You selected whom to tell it to?

A. I selected whom I should speak to about it.

Q. And you told them what you saw?

A. Yes, and not what I did not see.

Q. Now, so far as you know, was it not from your own tongue that there came the first allegation of the transaction then purposed and carried on during that early season that finally reached Mrs. Woodhull? A. No, sir; it was Mrs. Morse.

Q. Now, sir, how did she find out what had passed confidentially between yourself, Beecher and Moulton?

A. Because I told her, and she told all the world. [Laughter.]

Q. You knew that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And she was one of the persons you told? A. Yes, sir. [Renewed laughter.]

Q. And you knew her infirmity when you told her? A. Yes, sir.

[More and very loud laughing.]

New York, Feb. 10.—Mr. Tilton was again on the stand to-day. Mr. Beecher was present. Mr. Evarts read the letter which was written by Mr. Tilton to a friend in Connecticut, explaining the charge of stopping at the hotel in Winsted with a lady. He said in explanation of this occurrence that the lady was a protégé of his wife, who had attended a lecture of his there, and was staying at the same hotel, but there being no fire in her room, and a stove in his, she had to come into his room to share the heat, and sat by the fire reading to him while he lay on the bed.

During the examination there was some reference by the Counsel to Tilton's capacity as a photographic reporter, when the following colloquy took place:

Mr. Evarts—I ask you sir if you are an expert photographer.

Witness—Solomon says, "Let another praise thee and not thine own lips."

[Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—What on earth has Solomon got to do with your case. [Increased laughter.]

The court here administered rebuke to the audience, and the witness resumed his testimony, which referred to making notes of the testimony at the Plymouth Church investigation.

Witness also said to-day—I went to Mrs. Woodhull's office when occasion required, but with no great regularity. I always went when I was sent for, and sometimes I went spontaneously. I went to her house perhaps ten or a dozen times. I only passed one night under her roof in September.

The precise day I don't remember. I do not remember where I spent my time from the 2d to the 5th of July, 1871, and I can not say if any portion of it was spent at the house of Mrs. Woodhull. I did not spend either of those nights at her house, though I am unable to say that I was at her residence on these days, and I can not remember anything noteworthy occurring on either of these days. I never passed three days in her company, though I can not say if I passed a portion of any of these days in her house. Tilton further said, when Beecher met me at the house of Moulton, when he (Moulton) was sick, Beecher saluted me with a kiss on the forehead, after any period of estrangement, Beecher and I occasionally saluted one another with a kiss.

To day, for the first time since 1835, an ice bridge was formed to North River by which four men crossed from the foot of Fourteenth street to Hoboken. An immense crowd of spectators witnessed the feat.

The Way Beecher Is Played Out.

[From Joe Howard's Star.]

The defendant is in excellent health, and performs, without ceasing, the tremendous round of duty imposed upon him by his several spheres of labor. Last week, for instance, he preached on Sunday, lectured once, attended and spoke at his Friday night meeting, officiated at four funerals, married five couples, edited the *Christian Union*, scanned three hundred and fifteen letters, wrote at least a score, met with his counsel, often at consultation, endured the domination of a tremendous influenza, and prepared for the Sunday labor of the ensuing week. Obviously little Carpenter was right when he echoed, "Beecher is played out."

Thousands of Horses and Cattle Starving.

Mr. Henry Bergh, of New York, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in a card addressed to the editor of the *New York Express*, says he is in receipt of information, communicated by the United States officers in command at Omaha, to the effect that, owing to the late ravages of the grasshoppers in Nebraska, whereby the farm products of that State were destroyed, thousands of horses and cattle are now on the point of starvation. He earnestly requests all humane persons to assist him in forwarding, without delay, the means necessary to avert so great a calamity from the laborious farmers, whose main support these suffering animals are, by sending donations to his office at once.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

Mardi Gras a Demi-Donde Display—After the County Courts—The East Tennessee System—Convicts to Work on Public Roads.

From our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 10, 1875.

The Mardi Gras celebration of yesterday and last night attracted considerable attention here. The procession during the afternoon was a decided failure, but the three balls which were given at night were largely attended and were quite up to the standard of disgraceful license which has obtained at these affairs heretofore. All the loose women of the city were present, attended by the class of men who occupy the same social level, and during the afternoon, after the procession, they swaggered about the streets and saloons, the former either rigged out in very scanty skirts, or in men's clothes. The respectable portion of the community have thrown cold water upon these annual displays, from the outset, and in this instance have thrown every discouragement in the way of a Mardi Gras celebration, hence the failure of the street parade.

THOIN ASYLUMS.

In the discussion which took place in the Senate to-day over the bill proposing a reduction of the salary of the Superintendent of the Inmate Asylum near this city, Senator Ragland suggested that two additional asylums for the insane have been provided by law, and that the question of work being suspended thereon was not yet definitely settled. This remark may be of interest to East Tennesseans, and it may mean something, notwithstanding the fact that the House resolution providing for such suspension has been concurred in by the Senate.

COUNTY COURTS.

are receiving hard hits all around just now, as numerous bills looking to a complete reorganization of County Courts on a much more economical basis have been introduced. A very sensible memorial on this subject was presented this morning, of which the following are the main points:

"We respectfully submit that all misdemeanor cases be tried before Magistrates, from whose decision, if appeal is taken, bond and approved security be taken for all costs. If witnesses are brought before the grand jury, let no number be restricted, and give to the grand jury jurisdictional power in all misdemeanor cases. Make petit larceny all sums over \$25 and under \$50; all sums of \$25 and under, misdemeanor. Enact stringent laws on vagrancy; make it misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment in County Workhouse, conferring authority on the County Courts to erect such, and to work prisoners on county roads, or in such manner as the courts may direct.

The Law Court of Davidson County cost, in 1873, \$4,892. Two terms cost, in 1874, \$2,282. Abolish jury by law in this court.

The Circuit Court of Davidson County cost, in 1873, \$6,259; in 1874, \$6,241.61. In all appeals to Circuit Court let bond and approved security be taken by the losing party to abide the decision of that court, and to pay damages, 12 per cent., when the judgment is confirmed. When a jury is asked for by litigants, let the losing party be taxed with the cost of such jury, the party asking it to give bond and approved security.

In pauper cases no appeal except by certiorari and supersedeas.

Consolidate the offices of Revenue Collector and Railroad Tax Collector, with that of County Trustee, he to perform the duties of all, and make such a reduction of the present percentage as will enable the Trustee to perform those duties, to take effect from and after the expiration of the present terms of incumbents.

Let one-half of the number of magistrates constitute the County Court, to be determined in each civil district by lot, they to alternate, with pay, two dollars per day.

An assessment bill has occupied the attention of the House the greater part of yesterday and to-day, the bill being on third reading and being taken up by section. It is quite an elaborate measure, and seems to cover all the ground. One of the sections provides that an assessment of real estate shall be made but once in four years, which would certainly reduce the expenses attendant upon a collection of taxes.

There is no doubt but the present Legislature will establish a

COUNTY WORKHOUSE SYSTEM,

from which some practical advantages will be derived. Several bills looking to this object have already been introduced, one of the most complete being that introduced by Mr. Gibson, in the House yesterday, which provides that the County Courts may declare the jails of the counties to be workhouses. Any misdemeanor convicts may be bailed by any person and worked, at the rate of 50 cents per day, and if said convict makes his escape, full power to recapture him is given to the party who bails him out. Said convict may be made to work on public roads, streets, alleys, or anywhere that the superintendent of the workhouse may direct, and may be chained, manacled or secured in any way from making his escape, and it shall be a misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding \$50 for any person to willfully mistreat or annoy any said convicts.

Rough on the Jailors.

The jailors are catching it on all hands. A bill is already pending in the House, which proposes to cut down the cost of boarding prisoners from 60 cents to 40 cents per day, and now Senator Quarles has introduced a bill providing that whenever it may be deemed expedient, County Courts may declare the county jail a workhouse, and may appoint an overseer, and regulate and control such workhouse in all respects, as provided in sections 6410 to 6417, inclusive, of the Code.

Whenever such action may be taken by the County Court of any county, the office of jailor is hereby vacated. The authorities appointed by the County Court are to have full charge and control of all the inmates of the jail, and the Comptroller must issue his warrants monthly, payable to the County Trustee instead of the jailor, as formerly, for the board of such prisoners as may be in confinement charged with State offenses.—*Union and American of 9th.*

A PLEA FROM KANSAS.

A Former Citizen of Knoxville in Distress—A Pitiful Story.

Mr. E. J. Sanford has received a letter, written on the 5th inst., from Mr. W. B. Blunderfield, who resided in Knoxville before the war. He was a carpenter in the shops of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, and an active, zealous member of the Masonic fraternity. Many of our readers will remember him. He is evidently in need of help, and Mr. Sanford will be glad to forward any aid for the relief of Mr. Blunderfield and his neighbors. He says:

"Times are very hard here. No work to make anything at, and nothing to sell, for the crop was very short and the corn a perfect failure, and no garden stuff of any kind to help us out with. The weather has been colder than I ever saw it before. The oldest settlers say they have never seen it so cold. Many have frozen to death; and the cattle suffer much for the want of food.

"The hay was very short, so they can not get enough to keep them alive. I have no hay to sell, or any grain, for it takes so much to keep the stock alive, for we have worn out everything but a single stubble off of 35 acres, and have none for seed, and what to do I can not say, for I have no money to buy with, nor yet money to buy clothes with to keep us comfortable, for we have worn out everything but the few clothes we have on." He writes from Solomon City, Kansas, and his letter shows such a state of suffering as to entitle him to the sympathy and aid of friends.

A Safe Robbery of \$300,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Daniel Horey, John Sweeney and James Drew are now under arrest at police headquarters, charged with having been concerned in stealing a safe, which is said to have contained over \$300,000 in bonds and money, from the Adams Express Company on the 24th ult. Horey and Sweeney were in the employ of the Company. The police authorities refuse to give any of the details of the case for publication.

The stolen safe is now said to have contained, besides \$35,000 in South Carolina State bonds, and Virginia consolidated bonds, one package of \$75,000 in greenbacks, another of \$35,000, another containing \$25,000, and other packages, contents varying from \$15,000 to \$1,000 each, bringing total amount to \$350,000. It is also alleged that \$75,000 in greenbacks were recovered yesterday, and that Superintendent Walling has received information which will lead to the recovery of all the stolen money.

Thought It Must Be Twice.

[Danbury News.]

Pitman was in Williamsport the other day, and while attending to his business there he had a strong premonition that something was the matter at home, so, in order to satisfy himself, he determined to run down to Philadelphia on the next train. In the meantime his mother-in-law sent him a dispatch to this effect: "Another daughter has arrived. Hannah is poorly; come home at once." The lines were down, however, and the dispatch was held over, and meanwhile Pitman arrived home, and found his wife doing pretty well, and the nurse walking around with an infant a day old. After staying twenty-four hours, and finding that everything was tolerably comfortable, he returned to Williamsport without anything being said about the dispatch, his mother-in-law supposing of course that he had received it. The day after his arrival the lines were fixed, and that night he received a dispatch from the telegraph office dated that very day, and conveying the following intelligence: "Another daughter has just arrived. Hannah is poorly; come home at once." Pitman was amazed and bewildered. He couldn't understand it. He walked the floor of his room all night trying to get the hang of the thing, and the more he considered the subject the more he became alarmed at the extraordinary occurrence. He took the early train for the city, and during his journey was in a state of bewilderment. When he arrived he jumped into a cab, drove furiously to the house and scared his mother-in-law into convulsions by rushing in in a frenzy and demanding what on earth had happened. He was greatly relieved to find that there were no twins in the nursery, and to learn how the mistake occurred. But he is looking now for the telegraph operator who changed the date of that dispatch. Pitman is anxious to meet him. He wants to see him about something.

An Economical Husband.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Some days ago a couple from Iowa, on their way East, had to stop in this city, owing to the wife's illness. They went to a hotel, and for the first day or two the husband didn't complain of the cost, but when his wife grew worse, and a doctor was called in and a nurse employed, he began to hang on to the dollars which were demanded. On the fifth day the doctor looked serious and said that the woman would probably die. The husband consulted with the hotel clerk and with a freight agent, and going back to his wife he leaned over her and sobbed:

"Oh! Sarah Jane! you musn't die here!"

"I don't want to leave you, Philatus," she replied, "but I fear that my time has come."

"Don't! oh! don't die here!" he went on.

"If my time has come I must go," she said.

"Yes, I suppose so, but if I could only get you back home first I'd save at least forty dollars on funeral expenses, and forty dollars don't grow on every bush!"

If These Things Happen in the Green Tree, What May We Expect in the Dry Wood?

[From the New York Times.]

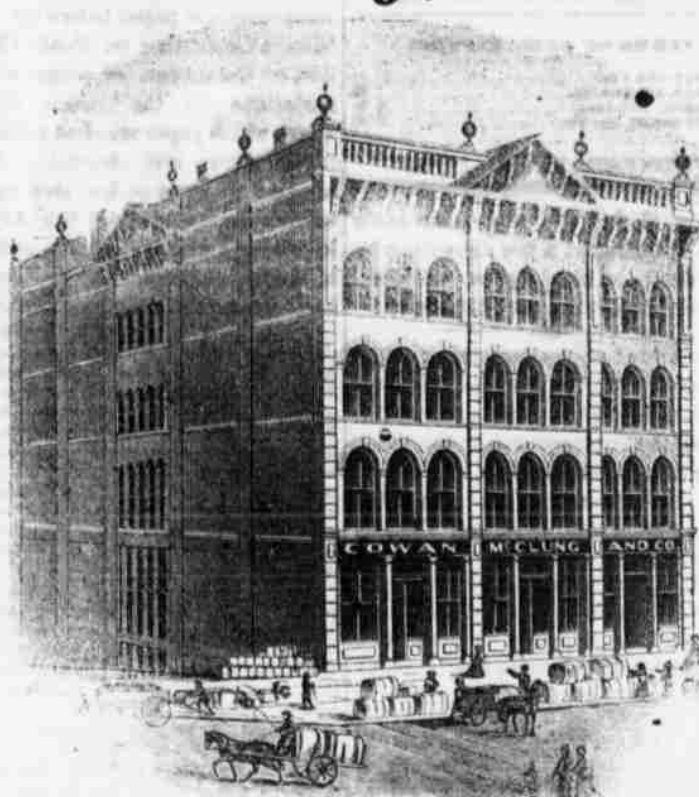
This [the recent Congressional survey], however, is the kind of thing which we may look for when the Democrats return to power. As present affairs are on their good behavior—and yet what behavior it is! They stalk about the House waiting to fight duels, try to get up fights in the very presence of the speaker, and call Republicans murderers and thieves.

The CHRONICLE STEAM JOB OFFICE

is the place to get work done neatly and with dispatch

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

February, 1875.



WE ARE NOW OFFERING

TO THE FALL TRADE

IMMENSE STOCKS OF

DOMESTICS, PRINTS,

JEANS, DRESS GOODS,

Cassimeres, Flannels, Linseys, White Goods,

SHAWLS AND

DRY GOODS,

In all Departments: very full and complete lines of Super-fines, Hosiery, Belts, Buttons, Handkerchiefs, &c., including all the novelties in NOTIONS: a perfect line of Men's and Boys' Gait and Kid Boots, BROOKLYN and ENGLISH TIES; Women's, Misses and Children's Felt Grain Kid, Goat, Cat, Kip and Lacing BALMORALS; a splendid assortment of Men's and Boys' Wool and Cassimeres and Brush HATS; Ladies' Misses and Children's VELVET HATS; a large stock of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, SHIRAZ, LOCKS, RINGERS, APPLE PARERS, SHOVELS, HORSE SHOES, NAILS, &c.

A Complete Assortment of Staple Hardware

The whole embracing the best and most complete stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE ever offered in the Southern country.

The decided advantages obtained by us, in purchasing

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

In large quantities, enables us to compete successfully with the very largest houses in the United States.

COWAN, McCLUNG & CO.

Financial.

THE FRANKLAND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF KNOXVILLE.

Cash Capital, - - \$100,000.

OFFICERS:

R. R. BEARDEN, Pres't. D. T. BOYNTON, Vice Pres't. JNO. M. BROOKS, Sec. & Treas.

DIRECTORS:

R. R. BEARDEN, GEO. W. ROSS, PETER STAUB, W. J. BETTERTON, W. EASLEY, R. L. SMITH, D. T. BOYNTON, W. H. TURLEY, J. M. McCLUNG, W. A. HENDERSON, M. D. SWAN, JNO. M. BROOKS.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, on as favorable terms as other good and solvent Companies.

Patronize Home Institutions.

Office in the rear of the Commercial Bank, Knoxville, Tenn. 114447

R. C. JACKSON, Pres't. F. H. McCLUNG, Vice Pres't. J. W. LILLARD, Cashier.

EAST TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK

OF KNOXVILLE.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000. CASH CAPITAL PAID IN, \$150,000.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND SUCCESSORS TO

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KNOXVILLE.

STOCKHOLDERS.

R. ANDERSON, Bristol. ROBT. LOVE, Johnson City. N. BOGART, Philadelphia. R. EARNEST, Shattanooga. F. W. TAYLOR, Sr., Russellville. R. S. PAYNE, Knoxville. R. M. BARTON, Knoxville. F. BEAZLEY, New Market. J. S. JONES, " W. HARRIS, Danville. GEO. A. FAIR, Danville. F. H. McCLUNG, " J. E. RAFT, Cleveland. SAM. McKINNEY, Knoxville. S. B. BOYD, " J. W. LILLARD, " Mrs. JULIA JACKSON, Knoxville. R. C. JACKSON. Mrs. JANE JACQUES, "

Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange, Foreign and domestic, Dealers Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, United States, State, County and Corporations Bonds and Coupons, and will do a General Collecting and banking Business throughout the United States. 1215-16

R. M. McCLUNG, Pres. R. R. BEARDEN, V. P. C. M. McHEE, JOS. R. MITCHELL, President, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK

OF KNOXVILLE TENN.

People's Bank of Knoxville.

—AND—

STATE DEPOSITARY,

OFFICE: Over Bank Building, Gay Street KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Will transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business, receive Deposits, issue certificates of Deposits, deal in Exchange, buy Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, Bonds and Stocks. We prefer that Collectors of its venue should send a series of small bills by an agent instead of by mail or express.

For Taxes on hand. 1115-16

EXCHANGE, GOLD, SILVER.

BANK OF TENNESSEE MONEY

For Taxes on hand. 1115-16

HARDWARE

A. GREDIG,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN General Hardware

AND Agricultural Implements.

SOLE AGENT FOR BUFFALO SCALE CO.'S SCALES, EXCLUSIVE SEMI-STER. FLOWS, EXCLUSIVE STEAM FLOWS, &c., &c.

ALL KINDS JOB WORK

Neatly and promptly done at this office